CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1830. [NO. 699.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance: $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

New Books.

THE Subscriber is now opening, and will keep for a few weeks, directly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, an assortment of *BOOKS*, on various subjects, which will be sold as low for cash, as they can be afforded by any other Bookseller in the Southern country.

A. SALISBURY.

October 19, 1830. §98tf.§

J. FRISBIE,
Dentist,

HAS returned to Fayetteville, and has taken rooms at the Lafayette Hotel, where all calls relating to his Profession, will be thankfully received and attended to.

P. S. Ladies attended at their residence if required.

October 19, 1830. §98tf§

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

All of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Marseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Mor no and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Cloaks and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circassian Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Tick, 4-4 and 6 4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c. &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Lavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted,

Immediately, a first rate *Journeyman* and two or three *Apprentices*. H. ERAMBERT.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.
Coach & Gig Trimming.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Gen. Ayer as an Auction store, next door above Mr. Kyle's new building, where they have on hand a large assortment of articles in their line, manufactured by themselves, consisting of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddle Bags, Valises, &c.

☞All kinds of Repairing, executed with neatness and despatch.

SUNDY & HARTMAN.

October 21, 1830. §98tf.§

Notice.

AT September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas Robeson, deceased, late of Cumberland County. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons having claims against the said estate, to present the same to the Administrator within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All those indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment.

LEWIS ROBESON.

Cumberland County, October 1[illegible], 1830. §97 3t§

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1830. —98-4t

Blanks for sale.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—THE PARSEE, THE JEW, AND THE CHRISTIAN.

By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.—A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire, what! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest; it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your god? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined:—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending, even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthy flame! Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthy, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! Thou shalt not make unto thee any image or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehovah Adonia, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime, said the Parsee, but it is awful too!

A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him Father.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love—Our Father! And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brothers!*

A Royal Road to Learning—A French wag says, that the Government of the Bourbons was overthrown by the Jacotot method. which teaches people to read in *three days.*

THE VEGETATIVE PISTOL.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.

O'Reilly vs. Fagan.

This case came on to be heard before the Commissioners, on Saturday last, and excited a good deal of amusement in a very crowded court. We have obtained (says the London paper from which it is extracted) an accurate shorthand report of the proceedings:

Crier. Tim O'Reilly!
Tim. Here, your Onor!
Crier. Larry Fagan!
Larry. Aint I under your nose?
Crier. Come into court!

And the plaintiff and defendant entered, each taking his sconce by the forelock, and dragged it down as an apology for an obeisance.

Commissioner. Well, Mr. O'Reilly, what have you to say against Mr. Fagan?

Tim. A great dale, your Onor.

Com. Make it as short as you can, Mr. O'Reilly, for we have abundance of business this morning. How was this debt of 39s. 11½d. incurred?

Tim. Deil an incur there's in it, plase your Onor, bekase it's the price of a fowling piece of mine that he has, and I can't get it out of his clutches by no means at all.

Com. Did you lend it to him?
Tim. Deil a lend, your Onor.
Com. Did you sell it to him?
Tim. Deil a sell, your Reverence.
Com. Come, then, tell us all about it.

Tim. And that I will, your worship, (and he wiped his mouth and pulled up his unmentionables.) You must know, your worship, that this man, that is to say, Larry Fagan here's father and mine were gossips, and lived at Scullabogue, in Ireland.

Com. At where?
Tim. At Scullabogue, to be sure your Onor.
Com. I am afraid I should split my scull if I were to have that name to repeat often.

Tim. Deil a split, your Onor; 'tisnt a little thing that'd split that. (A laugh.)

Com. Go on, if you please.

Tim. It's that I will, your Onor. Larry Fagan's father that's there; no, he's not there neither, bekase he's dead; but Larry's father comes in one day to my father that's dead too; and says he, 'Tim,' for my father was a Tim before me, 'is it yourself that had lend'd me your gun to shoot ould grumpy,' that was the name of a sow of his, your Reverence, 'bekase I think she's dying of ould age, and I'd just put her out of her misery.' 'Faith, and to be sure I will,' says my father that was, 'but the devil a powther or shot I have.' 'Never mind that,' said ould Fagan, 'God rest your soul, powther or no powther, I'll be bound I'll do for her;' and with that my father gives him the gun from off the mantel, where I remember it from the hour of my birth, and out he goes. Well, your Onor, I thought I'd folly him to see the sow shot, and out I goes too.

Com. What! then he went to shoot the pig without powder and shot.

Tim. It's truth you spake, your Onor; and I went to see him.

Com. And did he shoot the pig without ammunition?

Tim. It's that he did. (Loud laughter in the court.)

Crier. Order! order! among them 'ere people as is laughing!

Com. Go on, Mr. O'Reilly, if you please.

Tim. Where was I? You put me out, and I forget what I was saying.

Mr Fagan, the defendant, here dryly said, 'Liars ought to have good memories.'

Tim. (turning towards Fagan,) Who do you call a liar, you spalpeen? I'd be after painting your countenance for a farthing.

Com. Not here, Mr. O'Reilly, if you'll be so obliging. Go on, if you please, you were just shooting the pig without powder or shot.

Tim. So I was, your Onor. (aside, and turning with a scowl towards Fagan,) Your soul to the gallows, I wish I had you in the street.

Com. Proceed: proceed: good Mr. O'Reilly.

Tim. Yes, your Onor, where did you say I was?

Com. You were going to tell us how the defendant's father had killed old grumpy. (Laughter.)

Tim. Bad luck to that thef, he's quite bewildered me.

Com. Now, do go on, Mr. O'Reilly, you went out, you say, with Mr. Fagan and the gun.

Tim. I did, your Onor, and our dog Scabby and we goes to Fagan's hoggard where the poor ould soul was, and so Mr Fagan goes up to her as she was laying on her back, and he says to her, 'God be good unto me,' and with the butt of the gun he gave her a blow on the head that stopped her, your Onor; and after that he borres my knife, and by the same token here it is (he produced an old pocket knife,) and cut her throat—and so the deil a word more she spoke.

Com. My good fellow, what has this to do with the defendant?

Tim. Whisth, and I'll tell you. Where was I?—Well, so after he shot the sow—

Com. He didn't shoot her, but knocked her brains out, and then cut her throat.

Tim. Well, that's the same thing, sure.

Com. It may be in Ireland, but not in this country; but come to the point.

Tim. I'm coming as fast as a horse'd trot—Well, your Onor, ould Fagan took the gun home, and never returned it from that day to this. Myself came over to this country to seek my fortune; and last Martlemas I heard as my father had gone to heaven, your Onor, the Lord be merciful to him!

Mr. Fagan, (again interfering in his dry way,) Be me conscience, if he's gone to heaven, he's the last of the O'Reillys that will travel that road.

Tim. What's that you say, you—

Com. Never mind what he says, but finish your evidence.

Tim. Deil a word more I've to say, barrin one day when I went into Larry's room there, what should I see but the same ould gun as my father lent to his father, and which was never returned, and which is my property, because it was my father's before me; and its for the value of that same gun I brought him before your worship.

Com. Is that all you've got to say, Mr. O'Reilly?

Tim. It is, your worship; and what more would you have a body say?

Com. Not a word, you have said enough. Now, (turning to Mr. Larry Fagan,) what have you to say on this subject?

Larry. Not much, your Onor.

Com. The less the better; how do you account for the possession of this gun?

Larry. Aisy enough, your worship.

Com. Come, let us hear—have you got the gun in court?

Larry. To be sure I have, and a witness too; that's better than a gun

Com. Produce both.

Larry. Mick, come in with the fowling piece.

And Mick, a carrotty headed bricklayer's laborer, worked his way through the crowd to the presence of the Commissioner, with an old rusty musket in his hand.

Com. (turning to O'Reilly,) Is that your gun?
Tim. May be it ain't.
Com. Is it, I ask you?
Tim. Why, to be sure it is.
Com. Well; now Mr. Fagan, call your witness.
Larry. I need'nt call him, your Onor, for there he is, (pointing to Mick.)
Com. Well, Mick, what's your name besides Mick?
Mick. Flanagan, your Onor.
Com. Well, Mr. Flanagan, what do you know about this gun?
Mick. A good dale, your Onor.
Com. To whom does it belong?
Mick. To Larry Fagan and his father before him, to be sure, your Onor.
Com. When did you see it first?
Mick. Och, a long time ago.
Com. Where?
Mick. At ould Fagan's, at Scullabogue, to be sure.
Com. Can you remember how long ago?
Mick. That I can't, but I know it was quite a young thing when I first saw it.
Com. Quite new, I suppose you mean, Mr. Flanagan?
Mick. Faith I dont, your Reverence. I mane quite young, for it was not the bigness of my hand, when I clapped my two good looking eyes upon it.
Com. You dont mean to say it grew to its present size from something of a smaller description.
Mick. Don't I, indeed, but I do, your Onor, for if it was the last word I had to say, I remember it when it was nothing but a pocket pistol!

A loud roar of laughter here put the business of the Court to a stand, and the Commissioners themselves could no longer preserve their gravity. Mick looked astonished, for he did not seem advised of his having said any thing particularly humorous—but he was more astonished when he was ordered out of Court for barefaced impudence, and saw the gun safely delivered into the hands of Mr. O'Reilly, who kissed it with as much fervor as if he had just recovered a long lost relative.

Mr. Fagan also looked amazed at the failure of his ingenious defence, and went away swearing he would employ lawyer Phillips to bring the matter before the house of Lords.

From the New York Gazette.

Great Sale.—The sale of "thorough bred horses, Durham short horned cattle, and improved Bakewell, or New Leicester English sheep," took place on Monday last, at the farm of Charles H. Hall, Esq., at Harlæm, and was well attended. The auctioneer was Mr. Minturn. The following are the sums at which the animals were sold:

The noted running mare *Lady Lightfoot*, in foal by American Eclipse, $1475. *Alarm*, a brown imported mare, by Thunderbolt, dam Tadora, in foal by Barefoot, $650. *Gazelle*, by Bussorah, dam Hyacinth, 6 years old, in foal by Barefoot 380 dolls. *Knot*, a sorrel, 6 years old, by Bellfounder, out of Cinnamon, 110 dolls. *Lady Mary*, 10 years old by Bossorah, out of Maria, 425 dolls. A brown *colt*, 6 months old, by American Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, 850 dolls. *Lightning*, one year old, a brown filley, by American Eclipse, out of Alarm, 400 dolls. A brown *filley*, 6 months old, by Eclipse Lightfoot, out of Alarm, 200 dolls. *Ranger*, 2 years old, a dark bay, by Bussorah, out of Alarm, 300 dolls. A *sorrel filley*, by Eclipse Lightfoot, out of Knot, 60 dolls. *Constellation*, 5 years old, dark sorrel, by American Eclipse, out of Olivia, 675 dolls. *Bald Eagle*, 5 years old, by American Eclipse, out of Lightfoot, 500 dolls.

Durham Cattle.—Regent an imported bull,, eight years old, by Regent, out of Favorite, $300. *Patroon*, 3 years old, by Champion, out of Flora, $200. *Blanche* a white cow, a great milker, sent from England by Admiral Coffin, $99. *Flora*, an imported cow, and thorough bred, $150. *Prince*, 4 years old, got in England, by Fitz Favorite, out of Princess, $210. *Snow Drop*, by Favorite, out of Blanche, $170. *Lily*, 4 years old, by Regent, out of Blanche, $250. *Young Lily*, 1 year old, by Albion, out of Flora, $100. *Young Snow Drop*, by Regent, out of Snow Drop, $250. *Young Princess*, 1 year old, $90. *Leopardess*, 1 year old, by Regent, $45. *Gardiner*, 1 year old, by Young Regent, $60. *Magnolia*, 2 years old, by Regent, out of Blanche, 150 dolls. A *heifer calf*, by Young Regent, out of Magnolia, 90 dolls. A *bull calf*, by Regent, out of Blanche, 50 dolls A red *heifer calf*, by Patroon, out of a cow by Comet, 45 dolls. A white *bull calf*, by Young Regent, out of Young Snow Drop, 75 dolls. A *bull calf*, by the same, 75 dolls. Two do. by Patroon, 70 dolls. One do 25 dolls. One do 20. A *red cow*, by Comet, 50 dolls. *Young Susan*, 2 years old, by Regent, 130 dolls. A *heifer*, 1 year old, by Regent and Susan, 140 dolls. A *yearling heifer*, by Regent, 45 dolls. A do. by do. 40 dolls.

New Leicester or improved Bakewell Sheep.—An imported Ram, of large size and fine form, 85 dolls. An imported Ewe, remarkably fine, 90 dolls. A Ram, the produce of the preceding, 95 dolls. Twenty-seven yearlings and lambs, of the present year and of the above blood, from 14 to 25 dolls. each.

All the animals were in good health and warranted, as stated, pure in blood.

Total amount of sales, about 11,000 dollars.

The sale was attended by a large body of persons of the first respectability, from all parts of the country.

Camden Silk.—We saw some sewing silk the other day, in possession of Mr. A. Purviance of this town, which struck us as being superior to any thing of the kind we have seen; indeed in the opinion of those who are judges, it is at least equal to any imported silk. This silk was raised and reeled by Mr. P.—*Camden Jour.*

A violent hail storm was experienced about five miles east of this place on the 11th instant, which done great injury to the cotton, (what little is left from the drought,) so much so as to render it in a great measure perfectly worthless. We are informed by a gentleman whose plantation experienced the effects of the hail, and in whose veracity we place confidence, that some of the hail-stones were as large as hen-eggs, and of various shapes. How far the hail extended, we have not learnt.

The drought of the past season has been severely felt in this section, but not so much so, we understand, as in some of the neighboring counties. The operations of numerous mills have been suspended, and even to get grinding done for family consumption was attended with great difficulty. The operations at some of the Mines were also much delayed for the want of water.

Charlotte Journal.

A correspondent from Washington of the Journal of Commerce writes thus under date of the 5th inst.:—

I sat down to make a communication of more interest to your community than the result of the Maryland election. An express has this moment left the State Department for France. Of course you know the object,—the AMERICAN CLAIMS.

FOREIGN.

New York, October 16.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Birmingham, Liverpool packet, we have our London files to the 7th ult. inclusive, a week later than before received.

So far as France is concerned, the chief features in the history of the week are, the formal recognition of Louis Philip by the English Government; and the review, in the Champ de Mars, of the National Guard.

The delivery of his new credentials by Lord Stuart de Rothsay took place on Wednesday, 1st Sept; when his Lordship went to the King's Palace in state, accompanied by the Secretaries of the Embassy. On quitting the Palais Royal, he was warmly applauded.

The great review, which had been for several weeks in preparation, was on Sunday the 29th. The number of the guard was fifty thousand, the whole of them clothed at their own expense, and serving without pay or emolument. The population poured out in immense numbers to witness the truly patriotic display: one account says, with exaggeration doubtless, that not less than half a million were present. Lafayette acted as the commander-in-chief on the occasion, and received on the ground the congratulations of the Municipality of Paris. "This is a glorious day for you and us," said the prolocutor of the Municipality. "Glorious indeed," replied the old hero, "eighty-nine was a great day, but this is much greater." In the midst of the review, a mass of persons was seen slowly advancing amidst the shouts of the surrounding spectators—it was the wounded in the fight of the Three Days, who had crawled and been carried from the hospitals to view the splendid show, which, but for their exertions, would never have taken place. Amidst this band of patriots were seen boys of not more than twelve years of age, who had risked their lives on that memorable occasion, and women who had forgotten their sex's fears in the dangers of their country. The following letter, addressed by the King to Lafayette on the same evening, is characteristic.

"I am anxious to learn, my dear General, how you find yourself after this glorious day; for I am fearful you must be overcome with fatigue; but I have another object which lies near my heart, namely, to request you to be the interpreter of my feelings towards those glorious National Guards of whom you are the patriarch. Tell them, that they have not only surpassed my most sanguine expectations, but that it is completely out of my power to express my sentiments of joy and happiness. Having been a witness of the federation in 1790, in this same Champ de Mars—a witness also of the grand enthusiasm of 1792, when I saw come up, to join our army in Campagne, forty-eight battalions of the citizens of Paris, formed in three days, and who so eminently contributed to repel the invasion which we had the happiness of resisting at Valmy, I am able to make the comparison; and it is with transport I declare to you, that what I have just seen is far superior to what I then considered so noble, and what our enemies found so formidable.—Have the goodness, my dear General, to express to the National Guards how sensibly I was affected by their testimonies towards myself, and how deeply my heart is impressed therewith.—Yours affectionately.

"LOUIS PHILIP."

The pressmen and printers of the Paris journals had caused serious disturbances in that metropolis, by refusing to work in, and actually attacking offices where machines were employed instead of the old hand press. These disturbances had proceeded so far as to cause a suspension of some of the papers. The prefect of the department however, had issued a circular declaring that the authorities would protect the printing offices, and inviting the proprietors to proceed in their accustomed labors. The *Constitutionnel*, which issues 20,000 numbers daily, and the *Gazette de France*, also of large circulation, yielded to the terms of the workmen; the *Journal des Debats* and the *Temps* refused to yield. These difficulties, however, would soon vanish.

The Commission having for its object the recognition of the States of South America, and of establishing political and commercial relations with them, is composed of M. Count Mole, Lafitte, Maugain, and Lafayette.

When the Dey of Algiers received at Naples the account of the French revolution, he exclaimed—"God is great—Charles X. drove me from my throne and now his people have driven him away."

M. de *Barante* is said to be destined to be the new French Ambassador at London.

By the following extract from a Parisian letter of one of the London papers, dated Paris, 30th August, it would seem to be the intention of the actual French government still to exclude from France the Bonaparte family.

There has been presented to the Chamber a project of a law which re-opens the gates of the realm to the exiles of 1815. An article in it continues the exile of the Buonaparte family. This arrangement has been occasioned by considerations too high for every body to appreciate. Already complaints are uttered. Some require that there shall be no exceptions with respect to any class of exiles; others merely demand the admission of women connected by blood or marriage with the family of Napoleon. It is desirable that at the present moment no discussion shall be excited in the Chamber on the subject. Desires for the presence of the Duke de Reichtadt would be culpable: they would be rejected by the nation.

Bayonne, Aug. 31.—The Principal Commissary of Marine to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies—The Consul of France at San Sebastian has written to me, under yesterday's date, to state that the order to admit vessels bearing the tri-coloured flag into all the ports of Spain, was brought there by the Courier on that day.

The insurrection in the Netherlands has extended its spirit; but still the indications are rather those of popular tumult, than of settled national hostility against the government. The Prince of Orange and

his brother advanced upon Brussels at the head of a considerable force; but finding that they would be resisted in any hostile attempt to enter the city, they consented, after some delays and difficulties, to go alone, placing themselves under the protection of the Civic Guard. Negotiations were then entered into between the princes and the burghers, which resulted in the Prince of Orange leaving Brussels to submit the proposition of the citizens to the King, who was at the Hague. The Prince was to return in three days; and mean time the Civic Guard had pledged their honor for the preservation of the palace and of order, and to resist any attempt at a change of dynasty.

The Report of the Deputies who waited upon the King at the Hague is too prolix for insertion. His Majesty expressed the horror he felt for the shedding of blood; and had an argument at great length with the Deputies on their theories of constitutional law. The States General, as has been mentioned in previous advices, were convoked for the 13th September.

The delegation from Liege to his Majesty at the Hague, reported the result of their interview to their constituents on the 2d September. The king told them that his oath and his motto were to maintain the fundamental law, and that he would not permit any one to dictate to him regarding the laws. Another delegation was then sent to the Prince of Orange.

The official news of the Minister Van Maanen having been replaced by M. Nicolai arrived at Paris; and, inasmuch as Holland and many of the chief towns of Belgium remained faithful and tranquil; that troops were advancing from all points towards Brussels; and that the States General would soon convene, there is reason to suppose that the disturbances would be brought to a close, without causing any general convulsion. On this head the London Courier of the 6th says—

"There is a prospect of satisfactory arrangement between the King and the inhabitants of the Netherlands. His Majesty, without betraying the slightest pusillanimity, has manifested a disposition to conciliate, and it is reasonable to suppose, that if the turbulent and unenlightened part of the population can be kept in check for a few days, by the better disposed and informed, the meeting of the States General will restore harmony, and place things upon a permanent and proper footing." And again:—There can be little doubt that with the whole of Holland against the revolted towns of the Netherlands, the confirmed loyalty of other towns in the latter country, and the proximity of the Prussian troops, who are ready to march on the first application to the King of Prussia, the task of putting down the insurrection by force would not be difficult; but the King of the Netherlands appears disposed to act a more wise and humane part than Charles the Tenth. He is willing to rule with the law, and his convocation of the States-General is an earnest of the sincerity of the professions which he has so frequently made of a desire to be regarded only as the head of the State, subject to laws passed by the representatives of the people."

London, Sept. 6.—*City, Twelve o'clock.*—There are numerous arrivals this morning from the Continent, but the one which excites the greatest interest is from Russia, which brings a circular letter or Proclamation, said to be addressed to all their ambassadors, announcing that no French ship shall be allowed to enter the Russian ports bearing any other than the white flag; that no person shall be permitted to wear the tri-coloured cockade in St. Petersburg, and also the recall of Russian subjects who were in France. It is, however, generally understood to be only a temporary precaution, taken on the arrival of the news of the French Revolution, and that as soon as Russia is made acquainted with the steps taken by the other Powers of Europe, it will be rescinded.

From Russia, the accounts excite some alarm as to the intentions of that great power with regard to the new order of things in France. We again quote the opinion of the London Courier (the official paper of the British Government) of 6th September, on this head:

"Considerable alarm seems to have been excited in this city, by the order of the *St. Petersburgh Journal* of the 21st ult., prohibiting the admission into Russia of any French vessels, or travellers. We have reason, however, to believe that this was rather a precautionary measure, than one indicating hostility towards the new French Government, and that immediately on the news of the accession of Louis Phillippe to the Throne of France, and of the restoration of tranquility reaching St. Petersburgh, it would be revoked or modified. We are inclined to this belief the more from knowing that it was at first intended to call all Russian subjects from France, but that this has been abandoned."

Austria.—Respecting the intentions of this Government, we find the following items:—

The Comts de Rayneval, Ambassador from France to Austria, coming from Vienna on his road to Paris, arrived at Strasburg on the 29th of August, and set out on the next day. It is said that he left the court of Vienna most favorably inclined towards an immediate recognition of Louis-Phillippe I. and his government. Under present circumstances the Court of Austria will not fail to follow the impulse given by her ancient ally England.

We have it from an authentic source, that on learning the events which had occurred at Paris, the Emperor of Austria expressed himself thus.—'I despise the Ministers who have driven Charles X. from the throne by an infraction of the Charter to which he had solemnly sworn. The first duty of an honest man and particularly of a sovereign, is to be faithful to his word. I am sorry for the Duke of Bordeaux, because he is innocent; but *in no case will I mix myself in his affairs.*"—*Journal des Debats.*

The Paris *Journal du Commerce*, of Sept. , contains the following paragraph relating o Portugal:—"On the 18th of August the erment continued at Lisbon; the guns of ort St. George were pointed against the ity, and the frigate *Diana*, of 48 guns, was nchored in front of the Place de Terreiro e Paco, which is the usual scene of popular umults. In order to avert the storm, aents of the police spread among the crowd report that Charles X. had been restored his Throne, and that he cut off the heads more than 200 noted rebels, and among em those of the principal Editors of the acobin Journals and General Lafayette."

A letter from Lisbon received in London, ates that great ferment prevailed there, nd that the government were using every possible precaution to prevent an explosion in favor of the Constitutionalists.

Spain.—The constitutional Spaniards have issued a long manifesto for circulation in Spain. The Manifesto charges the King and his Government with having impoverished, oppressed, and degraded the country, and states there remains no other alternative for the people than that of rising against the faction which has urged on the King to acts destructive of the happiness of his subjects. It is asserted that one of the fudamental principles of the ancient laws of the kingdom, authorises Spaniards to combine and take up arms against the King, when he shall abuse the power which those laws declare "was given him only for the public good," or when he shall forget the obligation imposed on him, in the words of the law, of being "more watchful of his people's welfare than his own." The Manifesto upon this point adds, that there is not in Spain a more ancient and authorised custom than such a rising of the people to repress despotism when it infringes on the national liberty. In many instances, it says, have the Spaniards, acting upon that principle, dethroned their King, and placed the Kingly power in other hands.

The Junta, however, disclaim, in the most positive terms, any wish to remove the present King, or to advise that in this respect former examples should be followed. Neither do they desire that the existing institutions of the country should be forcibly changed, or that any derangement of the national establishment should at once take place, being only anxious that the whole people, freely united, should have the power of framing the institutions by which they are to be governed. The Manifesto declares "that the Directing Junta of the Insurrection" has constituted itself, for the present, a Provisional Regency, on the ground that the King, being in the power of a faction that rules him, is incapable of governing. It is enjoined that the Regency shall be solemnly proclaimed throughout the kingdom, and that all the Authorities, civil and military, shall obey it until the National Congress shall have assembled. We are not informed how this Junta has been formed, or what are its means of enforcing the orders which it issues.

The Manifesto concludes with the following words:—

"Should despotism oblige us to have recourse to arms, that despotism must answer for the blood that may be shed. May God deign to bless our enterprise; but if, in his high decrees, it should be otherwise ordained, it is better to perish with the satisfaction of having made this attempt, than to continue to live in slavery and ignominy."

NAPLES, Aug. 14.—The Dey of Algiers and his uncle continue to attract the notice of the public, for these Turks are running about the streets of Naples all the day long. The Dey is said to have brought with him seven millions of francs in gold; and on this account it is hoped he may be persuaded to purchase an estate in the kingdom of Naples. One of his servants had been guilty of some act of disobedience, and was sentenced to death for it. The Neapolitan porter was directed to procure a cart to carry away a corpse; he asked if any body in the house was dead, and received for answer that the execution would take place in a few hours. On this he ran to fetch a Commissary of Police, who gave the Dey to understand that he was not to take justice into his own hands at Naples, but must leave it to the Government.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Monday, September 6.—The Cotton Market is steady. The four public sales of Wool last week were very numerously attended by manufacturers and dealers from the country, and the whole went off with great briskness. The demand has been steady on Saturday and to-day, and about 2,500 bags sold at former prices.

Extract from a letter dated Liverpool, September 8.

"The sales of Cotton for the past three days are estimated at 5000 bags, 1200 of which have been on speculation, and several purchases have been made on lower terms, we consequently note a decline during the last ten days of fully 1-8d. per lb. The unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, with a great decline on our funds, has had some effect on our markets. American Flour 33s. to 35s. per barrel, duty paid."

A letter from an American gentleman in Paris, received by the Edward Quesnel, contains the following:—"A Protestant, the Duke de Broglio, has been appointed Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs!!! and Public Instruction; and being the most conspicuous man in the Cabinet, takes his seat as President of the Council, or Premiere, by appointment of the King."—*Jour. of Com.*

Martinique.—The Newport Mercury contains an extract from a Barbadoes paper of the 23d ult. in which it is said—we learn that the tri-colored flag was floating at all the public places there, as well as at Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK, OCT. 15.

Hurricane in the West Indies.—We are indebted to Capt. Bly, of the brig Asaph, for Jamaica papers to Aug. 20th, containing the particulars of the terrible gale on the 7th of that month, concerning which some mention has been made in letters, &c., already published. "About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning," says the Courant, "the weather portended one of those awful visitations to which the W. Indies are subject, *A Hurricane.* The rain fell in torrents, and about 4 o'clock it began to blow with great fury from the Northward, and continued without much intermission until 11 o'clock, when it began to moderate. The scene from the wharves was truly appalling. The sea in the harbor was running mountain high, and every vessel in it was exposed to its relentless fury." As might be expected, the effects were disastrous. The sloops George Marr and Thames, and schr. Juanette sunk at the wharves of Kingston. The sloop Gnat was totally lost—cargo of rum saved. A number of other vessels were badly damaged, by running afoul of each other, or dashed against the wharves. Several of the wharves were also injured. The total damage in the harbor is estimated at upwards of £20,000. The brig "George the 4th," which sailed on the day before the gale, for England, was capsized off the East End, and went down, *carrying with her Capt. Rogers* (the master) *and seventeen other persons*, several of whom were passengers. The pilot boat Mary Elizabeth was also lost off the East End, and *ten persons perished.* The pimento & other crops have suffered severely.

A letter dated St. George's August 10th, says "The damage done throughout the parish is dreadful, and the plantains and other provisions have been destroyed."

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

An English gentleman of true John Bull dimensions, had occasion to travel in a stage coach from Oxford to London. The stage carried six inside, and our hero engaged two places (as in consideration of his size he commonly did) for himself. The other four seats were taken by Oxford students.

These youths arrived at the stage before him, and each snugly possessed himself of a corner seat, leaving a central seat on each side vacant. The round, good tempered face of John Bull soon after appeared at the carriage door; and peering into the vehicle, and observing the local arrangement that had been made, he said with a smile—"You see I am of a pretty considerable size, gentlemen, so I have taken two seats. I will be obliged, if one of you will move into the opposite seat, so that I may be able to enter.

"My good sir," said a pert young lawyer, "possession is nine-tenths of the law. You engaged two seats—there they are, one on each side. We engaged one each, came first, entered regularly into possession, and our claims to the seats we occupy, are indisputable."

"I do not wish to dispute your claims," said the other, "but I trust to your politeness to enable me to pursue my journey."

"O hang politeness!" said a hopeful young scion of some noble house, "I have a horror of a middle seat, and would not take one to oblige my grandmother. One sits so ungracefully; and besides, one loses all chance of looking at the pretty girls along the road. Good old gentleman, arrange your concerns as you please, I stick to my corner." He leaned back, yawned, and settled himself with hopeless composure in his place.

Our corpulent friend, though a man not easily discomposed, was somewhat put out by this unmannerly obstinacy. He turned to a smart looking youth, with a simper in his face, a clerical student, who had hitherto sat in a reverie, dreaming, perchance, of some fat benifice. Will not you accommodate me? he said, this is the last London stage that goes to-day, and business of urgent importance calls me to town.

"Some temporal affair, no doubt," said the graceless youth, with an air of mock gravity; some speculation after filthy lucre. Good father, at your age, your thoughts should be turned heavenward, instead of being confined to the dull, heavy tabernacle of clay that chains us to earth; and his companions roared with laughter at the clever joke.

A glow of indignation just coloured the stranger's cheek; but he checked the feeling in a moment, and said with much composure to the fourth,—"Are you also determined that I should lose my place, or will you oblige me by taking a centre seat?"

"Ah do, Tom," said his young lordship to the person addressed; he's something in the way of your profession, quite a physiological curiosity. You ought to accommodate him."

"May I be poisoned if I do," replied the student of medicine; in a dissecting room he would make an excellent subject, but in a coach, and this warm weather too! Old gentleman, if you'll place yourself under my care, I'll engage in the course of diuretics and cathartics, to save you hereafter the expense of a double seat. But, really, to take a middle seat in the month of July, is contrary to all the rules of hygeia, and a practice to which I have a peculiar antipathy.'

And the laugh was renewed at the old gentleman's expense.

By this time, the patience of the driver, who had listened to the latter part of the dialogue, was exhausted. "Harkee, gemmen," said he, "settle the business as you like, but it wants but three quarters of a minute of twelve, and with the first stroke of the University clock my horses must be off. I would not wait 3 seconds longer for the King himself. It would lose my situation." And with that he mounted his box, took up the reins, called to the ostler to shut the door, and sat listening, with upraised whip for the expected stroke.

As it sounded from the venerable belfrey, the horses, as if they recognised the sound, started off at a full gallop with the four young rogues, to whom their own rudeness and our fat friend's disappointment, afforded a prolific theme for joke and merriment.

The subject of their mirth in the mean time hired a post chaise, and followed and overtook the coach at the second stopping place, where the passengers got out ten minutes for dinner. As the post chaise drove up to the inn door, two young chimney sweeps passed with their well known cry.

"Come here, my lads," said the corpulent gentleman, what say ye to a ride?

The whites of their eyes enlarged into still more striking contrast with the dark shade of their sooty cheeks,—"Will you have a ride, my boys, in the stage-coach?"

"Yees, zur," said the elder, scarcely daring to believe the evidence of his ears.

"Well then—ostler open the stage door. In with you; and d'ye hear? be sure you take the middle seats; so—one on each side."

The driver's horn sounded, his voice was heard: "Only one minute and a half more, gemmen; come on."

They came, bowed laughingly to our friend of the corporation, and passed on to the stage. The young lord was the first to put his foot on the steps. "Why, how now coache, what joke is this? Get out, you rascals, or I'll teach you how to serve gentlemen such a trick again."

"Sit still, my lads," said the fat gentleman. "My lord, the two middle-seats are mine, regularly taken and duly paid for; and these youths are my substitutes. An English stage-coach is free for every one. Your lordship has a horror of the middle seat. Pray take the corner one."

"Overreached us," said the lawyer. "We give up the cause, and cry your mercy, Mr. ———."

"Possession is nine-tenths of the law, my good Sir. It would be uncivil to dislodge the poor youths; you have your corner."

"Heaven preserve us!" said the clerical student.

"You are not surely afraid of a black coat," retorted the other. Besides we ought not to confine our thoughts to earthly concerns, but rather turn them heavenward."

"I'd rather go through my examination a second time than sit beside these black fellows," groaned the medical student.

"Soot is perfectly wholesome, my young friend; and you will not be compelled to violate the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat. Pray, get in."

At these words the driver, who had stood grinning behind, came forward.—"Gentlemen, you have lost me one minute and a quarter already. I must drive on without you, if so you dont like your company."

The students cast rueful looks at each other, and then crept warily into their respective corners. As the ostler shut the door, he found it impossible to compose his features. "I'll give you something to change your cheer, you grinning rascal," said the future churchman stretching out of the window; but the ostler nimbly evaded the blow.

"My white pantaloons!" cried the lord.

"My drab surtout!" said the lawyer expectant.—"The filthy rascals!"

The noise of the carriage wheels and the unrestrained laughter of the spectators drowned the sequel of the lamentations.

At the next stage a bargain was struck, the sweeps were liberated, the seats shaken and brushed, and the worthy sons of the university made up among themselves the expense of the post chaise, the young doctor violated for once the rules of hygeia by taking a middle seat; and all journeyed on together without further grumbling.

NASHVILLE, TENN. Oct. 4.

Choctaw Treaty Concluded.—To gratify the anxiety, which we are aware, prevails with a great portion of our readers to learn the result of the negotiations late pending with the Choctaw Indians, we this day issue an Extra. After thirteen days of most fatiguing duty, the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee succeeded in their mission. On the 27th ult. a Treaty was agreed to and signed.

The Choctaws cede the country they occupy; and within three years are to move beyond the Mississippi. Those who choose to remain, take reservations, and after residing upon them 5 years to possess them in *fee.*—The country is to be at any time surveyed when the Government please, but no sale is to take place previous to removal; until then, no person is to settle in the country. About 5000 Indians were in attendance.

New Echota, Oct. 1.

The United States troops have again lately scoured the gold mines. At the upper mines, we understand, they arrested upwards of one hundred, including whites and Cherokees. The Indians were released on the ground, after being kept under guard one night, and peremptorily forbidden to dig any more. The whites were driven across the Chestitee, and they also were released. At the Six's no Cherokee was arrested, but they were ordered to desist digging. It now appears plainly, that our *Great Father* considers us in the light of intruders.

A few weeks ago, the principal Chief received a communication from the Secretary of War, through the Agent, which we presume was intended for the benefit of the Cherokee people. It has not yet been sent to us for publication. The honorable Secretary says, you might as well expect to see young turkies domesticated, as to see the Indians become civilized where they are. "True enough," says one of our Cherokee correspondents, "if you are continually setting dogs and saucy boys upon them!"

Cherokee Phenix.

The Philadelphia Chronicle speaking of the person now engaged in the task of walking 1000 miles in 18 successive days says: The Yorkshire Pedestrian, when once fairly started, walks with so much regularity that, at a particular turn in the garden, he was yesterday observed to place his foot exactly in the same spot, in eighteen successive circuits making three miles. He carries a short stick in his hand, which is on the inner track, and scarcely lifts his feet from the ground.

The grocers of Providence, R. I. held a meeting on the 2d inst. for the purpose of considering the excess of zeal practised by the Temperance Society of that place.

Domestic Cottons.—A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser states, that within the last three months, some *thousands of tons* of merchandise have been imported in our ships from Calcutta, three-fourths of the bulk of which consist of raw materials for the use of our manufactories in this vicinity, and upon which the ship-owners have a freight of 25 or 30 dollars per ton, and the importers 20 to 40 per cent. profit; and that, what is more to be noted and wondered at, a part of these very cargoes have been *paid for by our cotton manufactures*, sold in Calcutta at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent. The instances of profitable shipments of our coarse cottons to India, he adds, are not one or two, but *many.* The intrinsic superiority of our "domestics" to the "India cottons," is now almost as well understood and appreciated by the natives of Hindostan as by those of New England.

FROM THE WORCESTER SPY.

Sweet Potatoes.—This incomparable vegetable, which, it was thought, not many years since, could not be cultivated north of the Carolinas, has been gradually working its way northward, till it has become one of the principal crops of the lower parts of New Jersey, and is considerably cultivated in Long Island. Experiments, which we witnessed some years since, induced us to believe that it might eventually become acclimated in New England, and, on a suitable soil, become a valuable and productive crop. The result of some experiments the present year go to strengthen this belief. The Editor of the New England Farmer says, that he has received a quantity of sweet potatoes raised by Abel Houghton, jr. of Lynn, "of a shape, size and quality, which will vie with any brought from the Southern States." The cultivator of these potatoes says of them, that "they are a part of eight bushels (after rejecting the small ones) that he raised from six quarts of the slips procured from Mr. J. B. Russell's Seed Store last spring. The slips were started in a hot bed, as they are very apt to rot in the ground otherwise, and not vegetate. They were planted in hills; in each hill was previously put half a bushel of sand, and half a bushel of loam mixed, with no manure; and otherwise were cultivated like common potatoes." He add, "I consider the culture of sweet potatoes, when well understood, as of less trouble in New England than the common potatoe, and more profitable to raise even for swine and stock. Their flavor, when raised in proper soil, is equal to any brought from the Southern States."

The Editor of the Farmer says, he has also received a box of sweet potatoes from E. Edwards, Esq. of Springfield, who raised six bushels from four quarts of slips—his method of culture was essentially similar to that of Mr. H's, and was pursued with an equally satisfactory result.

There is more true charity in one kind tear that falls in private for the sorrows and sufferings of others, than in a thousand guineas proudly ushered into the notice of the world in all the pomp and parade of public contribution.

West India Trade.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his Circular to the Collectors of the several ports, in which, after recapitulating the substance of the late proclamation of the President, he says:

"By virtue of the authority of this proclamation, and in conformity with the arrangement made between the United States and Great Britain, and under the sanction of the President, you are instructed to admit to entry such vessels, being laden with the productions of Great Britain or her said colonies, subject to the same duties of tonnage and impost, and other charges as are levied on the vessels of the U. States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British colonies. You will, also, grant clearances to British vessels for the several ports of the aforesaid colonial possessions of Great Britain, such vessels being laden with such articles as may be exported from the U. States in vessels of the United States. And British vessels, coming from the said British colonial possessions, may also be cleared for foreign ports and places other than those in the said British colonial possessions, being laden with such articles as may be exported from the United States in vessels of the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury."

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser of 2d inst. thus speaks of the health of that city:

Sickness has not decreased any this week. The weather continues cool, even so to the want of woollen apparel; our streets are becoming unpleasant, from the quantity of dust that is flying, and the want of rain. As yet it would be unadvisable for persons to return to our city, for as fast as strangers enter the town sickness attacks them: the principal cases of fever that have occurred within these few days arose from this cause; the influx of strangers from the Western countries has not been small; had it not been for this, we should, in all probability, have to announce a large decrease in the bills of mortality.—The number of interments this week are 70. From the Report of Commissary Henry, rendered yesterday at the Mayor's office, there are at present in the hospitals 245 sick persons.

Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, has accepted the judgeship conferred on him by the President.

Seventeen shares of the United States' Bank Stock were sold on Wednesday, in New York, at $129.

All the property of the Buxton Manufacturing Company, situate on Saco river, seven miles above Saco, comprising a valuable water privilege of seventy-nine feet head, with about 200 acres of excellent land, several dwelling houses, stores, workshops, picker-house &c. was sold at public auction, at Buxton, for 6000 dollars. This property has cost the Buxton Company over $40,000!

We know not the gentleman who competed with Mr. M'Duffie, at the recent election, for his seat in Congress, nor do we yet know which of the candidates was successful. But whatever the merits of the opposing gentleman, they cannot weaken the force or propriety of the following remarks, of the National Gazette, either in their general or particular application. We copy them as an act of justice to a gentleman whose eminent capacity for public usefulness, and whose fitness for an elevated career, we can perceive and acknowledge, greatly as we deem him to be mistaken, and widely as we differ from him on some questions.—*Nat. Int.*

Dr. Cullars, of Abbeville District, S. C. has offered himself as a candidate for Congress, in opposition to Mr. M'Duffie. Although the latter gentleman has gone over to the Nullifiers, he is so valuable generally as a legislator and orator, that we should be sorry to see him supplanted in Congress, even by the most orthodox politician. More advantage may be always expected by the nation from his powers and principles, than injury from any particular and temporary error of doctrine into which he may fall. The cause of Nullification could not be long upheld by any individual—Atlas or Ajax; but the strength of such supporters, when sure to be applied to better purposes, is above all price and ever worthy of preference.—*Nat. Gaz.*

A JACK FOR ALL TRADES.

A druggist in this city last week advertised for a clerk, and among other applicants, was that of a tall, awkward looking fellow, apparently twenty-five years of age, coarsely dressed, without stockings, and with a skin as rough as the skin of a rhinoceros. After staring a while at the splendid bottles, and other things that attracted his notice, he broke out—

Are you the drugger of this 'ere establishment?

Yes.

Well, I thought so as soon as I came in, said the fellow. I know a thing or two, for all I look so. I've been readin in the newsprints about how you are in want of a clark, and thinks I, as soon as I cast my eyes on't, now that place will just suit me to a hair. And so I've come right away up here to make a bargain.

Have you been bred to the business, inquired the druggist.

I cant say as I have, exactly, replied the lout, but I've been bred to farmin, and I have a brother that can chop wood like a horse—and which I spose will answer all the same.

But said the druggist, I should like to get a man who understands something of the business.

Why, for that matter, returned the fellow, I could soon larn—I'm a purty ingenious feller about any thing I undertake. Why, it's only last winter, I made a whole new pig-trough out of my own head. What do you think of that sir.

I suppose you found the stuff already fitted to your hands. But I imagine it is easier for you to make a pig-trough than a druggist.

Try me then, and see, said the persevering applicant. You don't know till you try. Now what'll you wager I cant tell what's in that are round bottle in the winder.

I'm not in the habit of betting, said the druggist, but I doubt very much whether you can tell.

You wont bet, ha, replied the fellow, then I'll tell without. That stuff that looks so blue in that are bottle, is hydrostatick muriatick-problematic-generatick acid. I larnt that of the doctor in our town. Don't you think now, sir, I'm a purty ingenious scholar.

I must say, you have given a very fair specimen, replied the owner of the shop, but as it takes some years to learn the druggist's business, I think you had better engage in something you can understand more readily.

You think I had ha? said the fellow with a mortified look. He then stood musing for a while, and drumming on the counter, when all of a sudden, seeming to have caught a new idea, he burst out, 'By jingo! Mister, I believe you're right, and now I think on't I'll go this minute and see if I can't git a place in a *livery stable.*'—*N. Y. Const.*

Printing
Neatly executed at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1830.

U. S. Bank.—The following gentlemen are the newly appointed Board of Directors of the U. States Branch Bank in this town:

JOHN HUSKE,
JOHN D. ECCLES,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
CHARLES P. MALLETT,
EDWARD W. WILLKINGS,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
JOHN H. HALL,
ALEX. ANDERSON, Wilmington,
BEVERLY DANIEL, Raleigh.

At a meeting of the Board on Tuesday last, Mr. Huske was re-elected President.

Treasury Notes.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided, at its last Term, that the emission of Due Bills, or "Certificates," by a State, is prohibitedby that clause in the Constitution of the U. States which declares that "No State shall emit Bills of Credit." The case was *Craig and others* vs. *The State of Missouri*. The State of Missouri issued "Certificates," of different denominations, from fifty cents up to ten dollars, to the amount of $200,000; providing, that they should be received in payment of taxes, &c. to the State, and that the proper officers of the State might loan these Certificates to individuals, in sums less than $200 to any one person, upon such person giving bond with personal security, for the amount loaned and interest. Craig borrowed these Certificates to the amount of $199 99, gave bond and security. Upon this bond suit was brought, and judgment recovered, in the Circuit Court of that State. The case being afterwards carried up to the Supreme Court of the U. States, the judgment of the State Court was reversed, on the ground, that the consideration on which the bond was given, was against the highest law of the land, and therefore that the bond itself is utterly void. This decides the question as to the constitutionality, (and the public have decided as to the inexpediency,) of the issues of Treasury Notes by the State of North Carolina; and as is hoped, will prevent any further issues of the kind. These Notes are now rapidly finding their way back to the Treasury, and in a mutilated state in which they are, generally, must soon put a stop to their circulation. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in supplying their place with silver coinage.

But, does not this decision settle a much more important question? Is it not directly in the face of any law that North Carolina can pass creating a Bank of the State, such as has been proposed to every Legislature for years past, and such as will again be proposed at the ensuing session? Where is the difference between a "certificate" such as that issued by the State of Missouri, and a note issued by a Bank created and owned by the State of North Carolina? And if there be none, the State cannot of course recover upon a note given for the loan of such Bank bills. Mr. Gaston's arguments in support of this view of the subject cannot be forgotten, and it is gratifying to those who desire to see the State from the evil consequences of Banking in Banking, that this decision of the Supreme Court has come just in time to warn our Legislators of the danger of such an experiment.

The following are the closing remarks of Chief Justice Marshall, in giving his opinion in the case of Craig vs. the State of Missouri, mentioned above:

"In the argument, we have been reminded by one of the dignity of a sovereign state; of the humiliation of her submitting herself to this tribunal: of the dangers which may result from inflicting a wound on that dignity: by the other, of the still superior majesty of the people of the United States; who have spoken their will, in terms which we cannot misunderstand.

To these admonitions, we can only answer: that the exercise of that jurisdiction which has been conferred upon us by the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be calculated to bring on those occasions which have been indicated: or if it shall be necessable to the preservation of the union, and consequently of the independence and liberty of the States: these are considerations which address themselves to those departments which may with propriety be influenced by them. This department can listen only to the mandates of law; and must tread only that path which is marked out by duty."

North Carolina.—Our readers will participate in the gratification we have derived from the following extract from the Charleston Mercury of the 21st inst.

"It is with much pleasure we apprise our readers, and all the friends of good order in our state, that already we have the returns of 46 Representatives elected, who are distinctly understood to be opposed to a Convention; besides some 8 or 10, whose opinions on that subject are not known to us. As a call on Convention requires two-thirds of the House to carry the measure, 42 votes being more than one-third of the House, is sufficient to defeat it; and of that number we are certain under almost any circumstances, independent of those non-conventionists who have yet to be returned by Districts from which we have not yet heard.

All the old Members of Congress have been re-elected, except Col. John Campbell, who is beaten 307 votes by Thos. R. Mitchell. We believe this is the only case in which there was any serious opposition.

The Raleigh Star notices an evil which we have frequently had cause to complain of, as follows.

"We have frequently received letters from Postmasters residing in different sections of the country, on which we were compelled to pay postage. This has been imposed upon us in consequence of a commission in their superscriptions—the writers having neglected to place their signatures, as postmasters, on their backs. Such letters, although entitled to the franking privilege, will invariably be charged. The law does not recognise them as free, unless they are duly endorsed. We would, therefore, respectfully call the attention of Postmasters to the subject, as a matter of some importance, at least to our humble selves, and no injustice to Uncle Sam."

The Mail Contracts.—The contracts for carrying the Mail on the principal routes to and from Fayetteville, have been taken as follows:

From Petersburg to Fayetteville, by Mess. Saltmarsh & Co.

From Norfolk to Fayetteville, Messrs. Saltmarsh & Co.

From Fayetteville to Columbia, Messrs. C. & P. Mallett.

From Fayetteville to Charleston, Messrs. C. & P. Mallett.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, Messrs. C. & P. Mallett.

From Fayetteville to Asheville, (Buncombe) Mr. Reinhardt.

It is reported that a saving is made to the Department, between the present contracts and the new ones, in the Southern States, of about $210,000, notwithstanding increased speed &c. are stipulated for on many routes.

A private letter from a gentleman on a visit to Washington during the season for making contracts, pays the following tribute to the industry and ability of the Head of the Post Office Department and his Assistants:

"*Washington City, Oct.* 21.

"The Post Master General has given to his Contractors and others connected with his Department, an example of energy and patient industry, which is not often met with even in the attention to individual concerns. In disposing of the present Contracts, there were more than three thousand proposals upon about three hundred Contracts; and they were rendered as perplexing as the ingenuity of practiced competitors could possibly have made them, by inserting all the variety of improvements, &c., which the mind could suggest—all and each of which required to be compared and deliberately weighed. In this labour, the Post Master General, his Assistants and Chief Clerk, have been assiduously engaged since the 13th.—have breakfasted, dined, and supped in the Department—have not left it at an earlier hour than 12 at night, and on one or two occasions, the morning of another day found them at their labour. The Assistant Post Master General of the Canadas was here, making some arrangements with the Department, and, witnessing such incessant toil, remarked, 'There is no *sinecure* in this office.'"

A letter from the City of Washington, dated October 20th, informs us, that Messrs. E. Porter & Co. have succeeded in all the routes in which they were interested.

"The Mobile and New Orleans Company (says the writer) has taken the routes from this place to Fort Mitchell, *at a saving to the Department of* $20,000, *and considerable saving of time*—reserving to all of the old contractors on the routes, who are deemed deserving, the interests they now hold. To Mr. Barry, I should say much praise is due, for the fair and just course he has endeavoured to pursue towards the bidders; and for the great saving of money and time in transporting the mail, which he has secured to the Department on the present occasion.

Richmond Enquirer.

We learn that the contracts just closed for the transportation of the mail in the Southern division, have been highly advantageous to the public and to the department. The transportation, after the first of January next, will be much more rapid, and increased facilities given to the public at a rate much below former contracts.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Stage Line between Georgetown and Newbern.—We have just seen a letter from the Post Office Department, which induces the hope that a line of Stages between Georgetown S. C. and Newbern, via Conwayborough, Smithville, Brunswick Court House and Wilmington, to run twice a week, will go into operation in January next.

A line of Stages it is highly probable, will also be established between Newbern and Fayetteville, and, in addition to these, we have reason to believe, that in future, four horse post coaches, will run three times a week between Newbern and Raleigh.

When these stages shall have gone into effect, a line of Steam Boats between Elizabeth City and Newbern, will immediately cooperate.

The West India Trade restored—the Swash deepened—Stages and Steam Boats crowded with passengers, and the Neuse made navigable from Cobb's Mills—these alone are wanting to impart to our citizens new life and vigor, and if we do not mistake the signs of the times, we will, ere long, be in the enjoyment of them all.

Newbern Sentinel.

Ohio.—From the partial returns of the election received, it is pretty certain that Gen. McArthur, the Clay candidate for Governor, has succeeded by a small majority over Gen. Lucas. It is also supposed that a majority of the Members elected to Congress and the State Legislature are also friends of Mr. Clay; and that of course Mr. Burnet will be re-elected to the U. S. Senate.

In Pennsylvania, there is such a jumble of Republicans, Democrats, Federalists, Federal Republicans, Anti-Masons, &c. that we cannot tell how the election has resulted in reference to National politics.

There are, at this time, living on one farm, in Pitt County, five persons, the aggregate of whose ages is 410 years—the oldest being 100 and the youngest 70 years old. In the same family is a Bible 217 years old.

Washington Times.

We have the pleasure to state, that Governor *Owen* returned to the city, in good health, on Saturday evening, from his journey to Elizabeth City and Currituck Inlet. The proposed meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements did not take place, owing to the non-attendance of the other members. After waiting a day for the arrival of one of the Board and Lieut. *Dutton* of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, (who were expected) the Governor, accompanied by a gentleman from Elizabeth City, proceeded to Currituck C. H. from whence, being joined by several citizens of the County, they went to take a view of the Inlet, which they examined as well as they were able, without the aid of a Civil Engineer. The Governor has no doubt that the Inlet may be opened; but that the expense attending the Work will greatly exceed the amount contemplated in the Act of last session.

On the Governor's arrival, on his return, at Edenton, he found that Lieut. *Dutton* had left that place the same morning for Elizabeth City, and that they had missed each other on the road.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Roanoke Trade.—The Halifax Advocate states, that the Roanoke is now in fine order for boating, and that boats laden with dry goods, groceries &c. are constantly arriving for the merchants of that place. The Editor of the Advocate also asserts, from the best information, that groceries can be purchased on as advantageous terms in Halifax, as in either Norfolk or Petersburg! We are gratified to hear that this ancient borough is reviving, and that its streets begin to wear the appearance of bustle and business.

Raleigh Register.

On Friday the 8th instant, *David* the property of Mr. Williams, of Richmond county, was hung in Montgomery, pursuant to his sentence at the late term of the Superior Court for that county, for the murder of John Chisholm, a white man. He was convicted on the testimony of two deaf and dumb persons, who gave in their evidence through a sworn interpreter. He confessed his guilt, we learn, on the evening previous to his execution.—*Salisbury Journal.*

The Ohio Canal loan of six hundred thousand dollars has been taken by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King & Co. of New York, at the price of $117 57 for each hundred dollars of six per cent stock. The stock is payable at the pleasure of the State, after 1850, and the rate is equal to an interest of about 4½ per cent. The aggregate offers amounted to nearly six millions of dollars.

Lieut. Sands, Mid. K. E. V. Robinson, Dr. W. Johnson, and Mid. W. H. Pendleton, have arrived at New York from Brazil, having been sent home in consequence of being concerned in the duel, in which Dr. H. W. Basset was killed.

The number of members of the Baptist Church in the United States is 300,000.—Churches 4,271. Ministers 2882.

Explosion.—We regret to learn that the press house of the powder mills, near Newburg, New York, belonging to Mr. Daniel Rogers, blew up on Thursday morning, a little after 10 o'clock. Six men who were in the house at the time were killed—none wounded. Mr. Rogers was in one of the buildings attached to the establishment, at the time of the explosion, but he sustained no injury whatever. The pack house was entirely destroyed, and two or three of the mills near it, slightly injured.—The loss of property is small, not exceeding probably $700.—*Newburgh Telegraph.*

Motes and Beams.—An honest man remarkable for the singularity and doggedness of his opinions, had been several times on a jury, and always entertained notions of law and justice totally at variance with the judge and his brother jurors. One of the judges asked him how it was possible that he *always* gave so much trouble to the court. He replied with the utmost gravity, "I don't know how it is; but it always happens to be my misfortune to be on a jury with *eleven obstinate men.*"

Extract of a letter dated Rochester 4th Oct.

On Friday evening we had an accident here, of rather an alarming nature, and which came very nigh being a serious one. Mr. Finney was to preach at the First Presbyterian Meeting House: the house is very large and was filled to overflowing at an early hour; probably between two and three thousand persons were present. During the first prayer, the walls, which are of stone, sprung, and let a timber fall on the plastering above, which gave the alarm: in a moment—no one doubted but the house was falling—and all made a rush to the doors and windows simultaneously. These were choaked in a moment; a great many were run over and hurt more or less, but no lives lost, although some bones were broken, and nearly all the windows on the lower floor were destroyed. Myself and wife were then fortunately very nigh the door, and got out very soon.

The best Companion.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging, alike at all hours; above all of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The "African Repository and Colonial Journal" for September last contains an account of collections taken up last 4th of July in aid of the Colonization Society. We find credit is given for 12 dolls., collected at St. John's Church, forwarded by Mr. Mallett, and for $10 50 cents by the Rev. Mr. McPherson from this town, but no credit is given for the collection taken up for that purpose in the Presbyterian Church in this place.—How is that to be accounted for?

QUERE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22.

[We have learned, on inquiry, that the amount of the collection at the Presbyterian Church ($16 75,) was forwarded to the Treasurer of the Society on the 13th September, and will no doubt be acknowledged in the next number of the Repository.] ED. OBSER.

Lorenzo Dow preached in Zanesville, Ohio, lately. We understand that in a sermon or lecture in the Market-house, he laid the lash pretty heavily on the Hartford Convention and such like, with a touch at the Nullifiers.—*Ohio paper.*

DIED,

In Camden S. C., on the 9th inst., the Rev. THOMAS L. WYNN aged 32 years, a minister of the Gospel attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a man of talents and education, and zealous and sincere Christian. How inscrutable are thy judgments, oh God! Thou hast called thy servant hence, and who shall sorrow that thy will has been done? Mr. Wynn, at the late division, was attached to the South Carolina Conference, and from his piety and zeal much was expected—but 'tis thine Oh God, to kill, and thine to make alive.—*Communicated.*

In Randolph County, on the 18th inst., in the 23d year of her age, Mrs. NAOMI HILL, wife of Mr. Micajah Hill.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 19, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with a full load of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &. to owners, Joshua Stanley, and F. Fentriss.

J. Waddill, Jr's boat Ann Frances, with Merchandize for C. T. Haigh, J. M. Dobbin, Tho. J. Curtis, Willkings & Co., G. McNeill, A. Torrance, W. L. Hawley, Jordan Howell, W. Whitehead, and Owner.

On the 22d, I. Blake, Jr's boat John Parker, with Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries, for I. Blake & Son, D. A. Ray, and A. Torrance.

DEPARTED, Oct. 23, D. O'Hanlon's boat Duncan Thompson, with 350 bales of Cotton, Flaxseed, Wool, Feathers, Wax, Flour, &c.

On the 27th, J. Waddill, Jr's boat Ann Frances, with Cotton, Flour, Feathers, Wax, &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	4
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	55	60
Peach	-	do	65	70
Bacon	-	lb	8	10
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	10 50	10 60
Corn	-	bushel	50	55
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	95	1 05
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 40	4 75
Fine	-	do	4 25	4 50
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	28	30
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6 50	7
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	20
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	8
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	7 25
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3½
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		75
Turks Island,	-			
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	70	
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 50
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ¼ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	75	80
Whiskey	-	gallon	55	60
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*
South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,.....½ do do.

☞THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL,

IS FOR SALE.

THIS Office is well found in all the materials and furniture necessary for conducting a Newspaper. It has two good Presses; and besides the Type in common use, it has a quantity of Ornamental, Job and other type, entirely new.

The patronage of the Journal is respectable, and might be much extended.

To a competent person, who would devote a portion of his time and talents to the management of this establishment, it holds out fair prospects of handsome remuneration.

Persons disposed to purchase, will apply to the Editor for terms, which will be liberal and accommodating.

Editors with whom we exchange, will confer an obligation upon us, by the insertion of this notice, in their respective papers, a few times.

Fayetteville, October 27th.

☞Money Lost.

LOST a few days ago between Fayetteville and Hugh Malloy's, Esq., Robeson county, a small parcel or package of *MONEY* containing about $29. There were five five dollar bills and a very ragged two dollar bill, the balance in Treasury notes. The finder shall be handsomely rewarded by leaving it with the Subscriber, living on Raft Swamp, Robeson county, or Mr. Dillon Jordan, Sen., Fayetteville.

HUGH LAMON.

October 29, 1830. §99 2w§

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers for sale very low for *Cash:*

2,000 lbs. loaf SUGAR,
Brown ditto,
Coffee,
Gunpowder Tea,
Imperial do.
Alspice,
Pepper and Mustard,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Goshen Cheese,
Saltpetre,
Indigo and Alum,
Irish Potatoes,
Scotch Snuff,
Maccoboy do.
Seidlitz Powders,
Essence of Peppermint,
Antique Oil,
British do.
Cordials, assorted,
Port Wine, supr. quality,
Madeira, do. do.
Old Holland Gin,
Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Sup'r chewing Tobacco,
Small plug do.
Cigars, superior quality,
Phosphorus Lights,
Violin Strings, assorted,
Copperas,
Cocoa Nuts,
Filberts and Palm Nuts,
Soft shell Almonds,
Raisins, (bunch,)
Fresh Currants,
Ginger,
Hair Powder,

With a large assortment of TOYS.

☞Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase Confectionaries by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. The wholesale price of Candies is 35 cts. per pound.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1830. §99-3t.§

Strayed.

BROKE loose from my wagon, on the night of the 19th October, about 7 miles from Fayetteville, on the road leading to Cheraw, a sorrel *HORSE*, with a flax colored mane and tail. Said Horse is about twelve years old, and blind of one eye. Whoever will return him to me at my Stable in Fayetteville, will be suitably rewarded.

GEORGE R. FERGUSON.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has for sale a pair of well matched cream colored *HORSES*, well broke, and gentle in harness, five years old.

GEORGE R. FERGUSON.

Fayetteville, October 28, 1830. §99-2w§

BOOKS! BOOKS!

25,000 Volumes of Books.

Cheap Books & Stationary.

TURNER & HUGHES,

AT the North Carolina Commission Bookstore, two doors above the Post-Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general asssortment; comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY POETRY and FICTION; also, English, Latin, Greek and French SCHOOL BOOKS of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perfumed and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper, Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons, Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink, India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands. Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stamps, Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps, ditto Pocket and Penknives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens, Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks, Gig and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings, Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire and hearth Screens, Pasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs and Merchants, Memorandum Books, Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums and Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token* and *Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting literary matter. Also on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of $15; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to 14 dolls. per sett; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also, frequently for sale, old and rare Books that are to be procured but in few stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Bookseller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of Medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line; including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch, and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

☞This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. *Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City.*

Raleigh, October 19, 1830. §99-3t§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New York a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Of various colours and kinds, carefully selected by himself, which he will sell at as small an advance on the cost as any other House in this place. He also has on hand for sale, a quantity of *NEEDLES* of the best quality of different sizes from No. 1 to No. 10.

The Subscriber returns his thanks to his town and country customers for the liberal patronage he has for years past received, and informs them, that he still continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various Branches, at his Old Stand on the N. E. corner of Market Square, in passing which, his former patrons he hopes will remember the sentiment of the old Song, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1830. §97-4t§

Strayed or Stolen

From the Stable of Mr. Charles T. Stuart of this place, on the night of the 25th or 26th of September, a sorrel Horse, about 7 or 8 years old. He is sway-backed, has a white spot in his forehead, and is slightly spavined.—He was bought a few months since from Mr. Robert Stuart of Stokes County.

Any person who will deliver said Horse to us in Fayetteville, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 7. §96tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10,
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. ‖93tf.‖

☞To Country Merchants.

McKEE, NOBLE & MEEM,

ARE now receiving a *large and general* supply of Fall and Winter Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Which they are *prepared to sell at as small an advance on New York auction prices as jobbers in that City.*—Country Merchants are requested to examine this assortment; they will find the *prices moderate* and *terms liberal.*

Norfolk, October 8, 1830. §97-3t.§

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. ‖93-tf‖

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Adm'rs.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

H. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' blk & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. ‖85tf‖

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M. – Ticket $15.

Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.

Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68tf

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

New Cheap Fancy Dry Goods Store.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [stirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tatata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and camboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 68-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins.
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extreme low prices.

September 16, 1830. JOHN McARS. ‖95tf.‖

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

WHEREAS the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a general annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in Fayetteville, July 1819, proceeded to establish, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the following Rates of Tolls upon commodities transported on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, of which public notice was directed time given. All persons whom it may concern, are therefore

☞TAKE NOTICE,

That from and after this date, agreeable to a Resolution of the President and Directors of said Company, the lower edge of Tillinghast's Landing, on Cape Fear River, at Campbellton, is fixed on as the point at which all Boats ascending and descending the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, shall pay the Tolls levied by the Ordinance aforesaid. The amount of Tolls estimated at the annexed Rates, will be required to be paid to the Agent and Collector of the Company by the master or owner, before the boat will be permitted to pass. And in order to facilitate the collection of the tolls, and prevent delay of the boat, it is required of the Skipper or owner on board, a true transcript of which must be delivered to the Agent and Collector at the point designed On failure to comply with these requisitions the boat will be subject to detention, and the expense of the examination will be a charge against the owner of the boat, to be collected with the tolls. The following section of the charter will be rigorously enforced against every boat attempting to pass without paying the tolls, to wit: "And if any vessel shall pass without paying the tolls, then the said Collectors respectively, may lawfully seize such boat or vessel, and sell the same at auction for ready money, after advertising the sale at least ten days; the money arising from which sale, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said tolls and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such tolls if the same is not paid by the sale aforesaid."

The following are the Rates of Tolls established by the Company, to wit:

RATES OF TOLL DOWN THE RIVER.

On each and every hhd. of Tobacco,	20
bale of Cotton,	10
barrel of Flour,	3
bushel of Wheat,	1
bushel of Corn,	1
barrel of Spirits,	5
cask of Flaxseed,	7

All other articles 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, to be established from the printed rates of the 7th August, 1825.

RATES OF TOLL UP THE RIVER.

On each and every bushel of Salt,	1
On each and every pipe or hhd. of Spirits } Sugar, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware }	25
Dry Goods, or other articles, }	
On each and every ton of bar Iron,	20
barrel of Merchandize,	5
tierce of ditto,	10
tierce of Lime,	

Dry Goods and other packages of Merchandize, articles not enumerated, 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, by the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825. By order of the Company,

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent.*

September 16, 1830. ‖94tf.‖

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers will enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other conforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families on improved conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. The Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and the vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also so attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of the liberal patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 83tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 66tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect the debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*

JOHN M DOBBIN. 81-tf

June 24, 1830.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Salmon Strong, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
vs.
James Sampson. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clipton, on the third Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court, Office, the third Monday of August, Anno Domini*, 18[illegible] *and the 55th year of American Independence.*

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

‖94-6w‖